

SAFETY DATA SHEET

MOLYBOND GOG

Infosafe No.: ZZ0W6
ISSUED Date : 10/03/2023
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

MOLYBOND GOG

Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Phone Number

+61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses: Lubricant.

Other Names

Name
26/B0785 LUBRICANT

Additional InformationWebsite: www.itwpf.com.au

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Eye damage/irritation: Category 2A

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark

**Precautionary Statement – Prevention**

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

Not Applicable

Precautionary Statement – General

Not Applicable

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification [1]: Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A

Legend: 2. Classification drawn from HCIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
mineral oil	63748-98-1	30-60 %weight
(refined)		-
Copolymer		10-30 %weight
Lithium soap		1-10 %weight
Molybdenum disulfide		1-10 %weight
Graphite	7782-42-5	1-10 %weight
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	1-10 %weight
Clay		1-10 %weight
WAX		1-10 %weight
Lubricating Solids		1-10 %weight

Other Information

Chemical Name: Not Applicable

Synonyms: 26/B0785 lubricant

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water.

First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs:

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

If failure/misuse of high pressure/hydraulic equipment results in injection of grease/oil through the skin seek urgent medical attention. Treat as surgical emergency.

Eye

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If this product comes in contact with eyes:

Wash out immediately with water.

If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

Heavy and persistent skin contamination over many years may lead to dysplastic changes. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product.

In general, emesis induction is unnecessary with high viscosity, low volatility products, i.e. most oils and greases.

High pressure accidental injection through the skin should be assessed for possible incision, irrigation and/or debridement.

NOTE: Injuries may not seem serious at first, but within a few hours tissue may become swollen, discoloured and extremely painful with extensive subcutaneous necrosis. Product may be forced through considerable distances along tissue planes.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire Incompatibility:

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.

Trowel up/scrape up.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

Clear area of personnel.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Other information:

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Metal can or drum

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA:

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards mineral oil Oil mist, refined mineral 5 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards graphite Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic) 3 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available (e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Australia Exposure Standards zinc oxide Zinc oxide (dust) 10 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available (a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Australia Exposure Standards zinc oxide Zinc oxide (fume) 5 mg/m³ 10 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS:

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

mineral oil Not Available 140 mg/m³ 1,500 mg/m³ 8,900 mg/m³

graphite Not Available 6 mg/m³ 330 mg/m³ 2,000 mg/m³

zinc oxide Not Available 10 mg/m³ 15 mg/m³ 2,500 mg/m³

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

mineral oil 2,500 mg/m³ Not Available

graphite 1,250 mg/m³ Not Available

zinc oxide 500 mg/m³ Not Available

Engineering Controls

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses with side shields

Chemical goggles.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document,

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describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Hand Protection

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Body Protection

Overalls.

P.V.C apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Paste	Appearance	Grease; does not mix with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Applicable (as supplied) Not Applicable as a solution (1%)
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Physical State	Non Slump Paste
Odour Threshold	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Volatile Component	Not Available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available
Surface Tension	Not Available	Flash Point	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Available	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Available
Explosion Properties	Not Available	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Oxidising Properties	Not Available	Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available
Relative Density	Not Available (Water = 1)		

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7

Incompatible Materials

See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Molybond GOG:

The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:

- The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and
- The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;
- Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;
- The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.
- The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.

Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. In comparison to unrefined and mildly refined base oils, the highly and severely refined distillate base oils have a smaller range of hydrocarbon molecules and have demonstrated very low mammalian toxicity. Testing of residual oils for mutation-causing and cancer-causing potential has shown negative results, supporting the belief that these materials lack biologically active components or the components are largely non-bioavailable due to their molecular size.

Toxicity testing has consistently shown that lubricating base oils have low acute toxicities.

Molybond GOG:

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Molybond GOG:

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Acute Toxicity: Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

Inhalation

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Skin

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used

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in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Eye

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Carcinogenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Reproductive Toxicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Single Exposure

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Aspiration Hazard

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Mutagenicity

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Chronic Effects

Oil may contact the skin or be inhaled. Extended exposure can lead to eczema, inflammation of hair follicles, pigmentation of the face and warts on the soles of the feet.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient / Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Molybond GOG Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Molybond GOG Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Molybond GOG Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

No Data available for all ingredients No Data available for all ingredients

Mobility

Mobility in soil:

No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient / Bioaccumulation

zinc oxide LOW (BCF = 217)

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - Transport Information

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Hazchem Code

Not Applicable

IATA UN Number

NCAD

IATA Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IATA code

IMDG UN Number

NCAD

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

Not dangerous for conveyance under IMO/IMDG code

Marine Pollutant

NO

Not Applicable

Additional Information

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:

Source / Ingredient / Pollution Category

Not Available Molybond GOG Not Available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Mineral oil(63748-98-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Graphite(7782-42-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Zinc oxide(1314-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

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National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIIC -

Canada - DSL No (mineral oil)

Canada - NDSL No (mineral oil; graphite)

China - IECSC No (mineral oil)

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP No (mineral oil)

Japan - ENCS No (graphite)

Korea - KECI No (mineral oil)

New Zealand - NZIoC No (mineral oil)

Philippines - PICCS No (mineral oil)

USA - TSCA No (mineral oil)

Legend: Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

Poisons Schedule

N/A

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00326876
Wis Numbers	00449548

Other Information

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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END OF SDS

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